### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

# CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

O 10000 8
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Fee confider must be	deral Safe Drink nce report (CCR) mailed to the cu	king Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water sy c) to its customers each year. Depending on the population ustomers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or p	restem to develop and distribute a consumer served by the public water system, this CCR rovided to the customers upon request.				
Please 2	Answer the Follo	lowing Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Re	port				
本	Customers were	e informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publi	cation, water bill or other)				
	<b>A</b>	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other					
	Date custome	ers were informed:/					
	CCR was dist	tributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify oth	er direct delivery methods:				
	Date Mailed/Di	istributed:/_/_					
×	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)  Name of Newspaper: The Choctaw Plaindealer						
	Date Published:						
	CCR was poste	ed in public places. (Attach list of locations) 097 ice					
	Date Posted: 5						
	CCR was poste	ed on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www					
	FICATION						
the form consiste Departr	n and manner to ent with the wa nent of Health, E	consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to dentified above. I further certify that the information includer quality monitoring data provided to the public water Sureau of Public Water Supply.					
0	horles O	R Bennett	6-7-12 Date				
Name/	•	Mayor, Owner, etc.)	ov 1700/Jackson MS 30215				
	Mail Co	ompleted Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. B Phone: 601-576-7518	0. 1700/Juckson, 1115 57215				

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## 2012 MAY 15 PM 5: 01

2011 Armual Drinking Water Quality Report Simpson Water Association PWS ID#: 0100008 May 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to commutally improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been jurnished to our public water system and is available for vie ving upon request. The wells for the Simpson Water Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clarette Green at 662-547-5064. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Simpson Fire Dept.

We reutinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can piect up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also some from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in draking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST R	ESULT	(S		
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or# of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	: Contai	ninants						

10. Barium	Z	2011	.005	No Range	ppm	2	The state of the s	ischarge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural reposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.3	0	ppm	4.3	9	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; saching from wood preservatives
16. Figoride	N	2008*	.194	N - Range	ppm	4	The state of the s	Prosion of natural deposits; water Editive which promotes strong teeth; Pischarge from fertilizer and aluminum Actories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	ାର୍ଗୀରେ of household plumbing ୍ୟୁସେଲର, ଞ୍ରେଗେ ମ natural deposits
Disinfection	on By	-Product	: 3	N Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of erinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalcmethanes]	N	2011	7.33	N∈ Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2011	.70	.23 – 1.05	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're broud that your prinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined the your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your disaking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Easults of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an expert to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prict to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated revels of lead con cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant tramen and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by aushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmenta: Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hodine at 1-800-426-4781.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their hearth care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Simpson Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

### THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY CHOCTAW

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January 14, 2014

By Didan D. Mdcock

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Inorganic	Contai	ninants					Ý.,	W1782333
10. Bárium	N	2011	.005	No Range		V. (6. 10 to		
14. Copper	N	2009/11			ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
16. Fluoride			. <b>3</b>	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
16. Fluonge 17. Lead	N	2008*	.194	No Range	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2009/11	2	0	ppb	. 0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts	Store India					
31. HAA5	-	2011	3	No Range	dad	0		
32. TTHM	ln l				7 (-1)		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total rihalomethanes]	I.M.	2011	7.33	No Range	ppb	0	80	
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Publish: 5/30 2012

SIMPSON WATER ASSOCIATION 188 GRÈENHILL LOOP WEIR, MS 39772 662-547-5064

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID

Weir

TYPE OF SERVICE METER READING CHARGES USED PRESENT PREVIOUS 32.25 3,500 1344000 1347500

SIMPSON WATER ASSOCIATION PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER THIS DATE CUSTOMER ROUTE 6/15/12 498 1 GROSS AMOUNT TO SE PAID NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID

5/31/12 ACCOUNT 498 Service From 4/19/2012 TO 5/16/2012

PAST DUE AMOUNT LATE CHARGE AFTER OUE DATE TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT CLASS 37.25 5.00 1 32.25 5 16

CCR Report published in The Choctaw Plaindealer May 30, 2012

Please report leaks to 662-861-9062

Thank you

Water

32.25

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PARMENT TO STUDY OF THE S